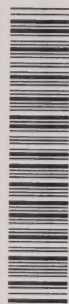


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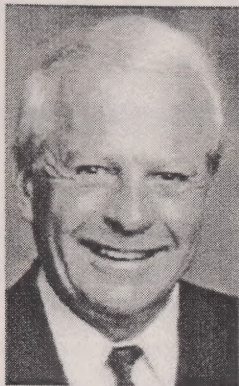


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MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

1998-1999 Business Plan

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



Hon. Al Leach

During the past few years, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing has been making changes to improve how programs and services are delivered in our communities. In doing so, we are meeting our commitment to realign local roles and responsibilities so that Ontarians have a clear idea of how each level of government is spending their tax dollars.

This is a year of implementation. Our business plan for 1998-99 builds on the significant progress we have made since 1995 on the policy, legislative and regulatory fronts.

Through our core businesses in the municipal and housing sectors, we are taking the steps necessary to have local governments that are more efficient, accountable and effective as well as a strong, competitive housing market with protection for consumers and tenants.

Several major commitments were met in 1997-98, including the passage of legislation creating the new City of Toronto and enhanced tenant protection measures. Two significant initiatives were launched that will continue through in 1998 — in-depth consultations on a proposed Greater Toronto Services Board and a proposed new Municipal Act. As well, the ministry responded to circumstances not envisaged in our last business plan — the plight of Ontarians affected by a devastating ice storm. Responding to this unexpected challenge demonstrated the strength of this ministry — its staff.

Through new policies, legislation and regulation, we have reduced the number of local governments while equipping municipalities with the tools to provide better service at a lower cost to the taxpayer. Municipalities with more autonomy and flexibility can better serve their communities.

In the housing sector, we are implementing reforms to rent regulation that will protect tenants from unfair rent increases and encourage better-maintained buildings, create a simplified and less expensive system for resolving disputes between landlords and tenants and foster an improved climate for investment in new private rental housing. Our goal is to give rental housing construction a boost to overcome the stagnation of the past decade and a half. Thousands of jobs are also expected in this sector as our changes take effect and confidence is restored.

This business plan maps out the implementation phase of our mandate at Municipal Affairs and Housing. We will continue to work closely with all of our clients in an effort to provide fair and responsive service to all.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Al Leach'.

The Honourable Al Leach
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

MINISTRY VISION

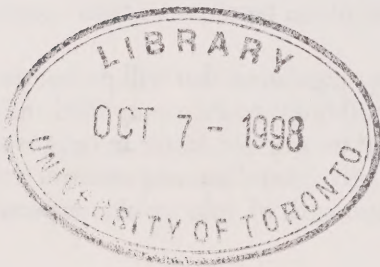
Our vision is:

- local governments that are more efficient, accountable and effective in addressing local needs:

This vision includes legislation establishing a provincial/local government relationship based on more flexible authority for municipalities within a framework of explicitly-stated and enforced provincial interests. It also envisions a restructured program delivery and funding relationship so that there are less cost-shared programs. This means better accountability for programs at both the provincial and municipal level.

- a strong, competitive housing market with protection for the consumer:

This vision encourages the private housing market to provide a range and mix of housing which meets the needs of most Ontarians, and provides consumer protection through the Tenant Protection Act. This vision also set out an Ontario Building Code that provides for the construction of safe buildings; and a more cost-efficient and effective social housing program funded and administered by the municipalities within a framework of provincial and federal standards.



ANNUAL REPORT ON KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS

1997-98 Achievements

The ministry continued to work toward more effective local governments and for a stronger, more competitive housing market. To help reach those goals, the ministry guided several major pieces of legislation through the House, including: two City of Toronto Acts which created a single, unified City of Toronto; the Services Improvement Act to assist in the smooth transfer of responsibilities for program delivery and funding for a number of local services; the Development Charges Act which changes the way municipalities recover the cost of providing services and infrastructure for new development; and the Tenant Protection Act which reforms Ontario's rent regulation system.

Two pieces of draft legislation were released for public comment, the first for a proposed new Municipal Act. If passed into law, it would reduce government entanglement and bureaucracy, allowing local governments to meet local needs as efficiently as possible. The second would create a Greater Toronto Services Board. If approved by the legislature, it would promote better coordination and integration of inter-regional services in the Greater Toronto Area.

As detailed in the 1997 provincial Budget, the government is investing \$215 million in capital upgrades for social housing, including \$42 million for Ontario Housing Corporation. The ministry issued the 1997 Ontario Building Code which sets out significant improvements in fire safety standards for new public buildings.

The ministry also assisted the victims of the ice storm in Eastern Ontario by working with municipal officials to establish disaster relief committees and by providing emergency funding to help people get back on their feet. Other accomplishments, by core business area, are listed below:

Local Government

The ministry continues to promote less costly and more efficient local government by encouraging and supporting municipal restructuring. As of March 31, 1998, there have been 85 municipal restructurings completed since 1996, exceeding the target of 40. The number of municipal politicians has dropped from 4,586 to 3,754, a reduction of 18 per cent, surpassing the 12 per cent target.

The ministry has coordinated the development of legislation that realigns services between the province and the municipal sector. Cost shared programs have been cut from 12 to 3, eliminating waste, overlap and duplication. This move also makes it easier for taxpayers to understand which level of government is spending their money and on what particular services.

The ministry is working with municipalities to improve municipal financial reporting to taxpayers. The ministry is helping local governments develop a system of performance measures for municipal services on which municipalities can report to their taxpayers. Both measures are intended to achieve greater accountability and transparency in all levels of public sector finance.

Land Use Planning

Work continues on streamlining and simplifying the land use planning system so that clients and the general public not only understand it but are served well by it. Average approval times for ministry decisions in 1997-98 generally achieved the target of reducing the length of time for ministry decisions by 50 per cent in comparison to the previous Planning Act. Average times achieved in 1997-98 for ministry decisions are as follows: Official Plan Amendments 84 days, Official Plans 156 days, Plans of Subdivision 215 days and Consents 138 days.

The performance measure has been replaced this year by the more rigorous target of meeting the planning approval times set out in the new Planning Act. The new legislative targets listed above are 90 days for each of the first three ministry decisions noted above and 60 days for Consents. The ministry will continue to modify the approval process to improve approval times.

The planning exemption and delegation strategy was developed and approved, and implementation is under way. Thirty-one municipalities have been exempted from provincial approval of their Official Plan Amendments and four municipalities have been delegated authority for subdivision approvals. The ministry also reduced a backlog of 4,700 planning applications under previous land use planning legislation to just 400.

Social Housing

As set out in the 1997-98 business plan, the ministry's target was to reduce the average subsidy cost per unit per month for OHC public housing from \$232 to \$228. The actual result was \$226, down from \$260 in 1995.

The target for average subsidy cost per unit per month for post-1985 non-profit projects was \$721. This target was surpassed. As of March 31, 1998, the average regular per unit per month subsidy for these units was \$680. This is down from \$785 in 1995-96.

Responsibility for funding social housing was transferred, as part of the Local Services Realignment, to municipalities on January 1, 1998.

Private Rental Housing Regulation

Most functions of this core business will be transferred to the Ontario Rental Housing Tribunal. The new Tenant Protection Act, which will be proclaimed into law on June 17, 1999, transfers

landlord and tenant dispute resolution currently handled in 50 courthouses and 20 Rent Control area offices to a streamlined tribunal format.

The performance measures in the 1997-98 business plan cannot be assessed until the new tribunal begins operations. As well, a performance measure which compares residential renovations costs in Ontario and other provinces cannot be assessed as statistics are not yet available from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Building Regulation

A major package of Ontario Building Code amendments was approved and will be implemented in 1998. Industry reaction to the streamlining of the building code has been positive. In general, the feedback from the industry is that the code has been streamlined and converted into a more user-friendly format.

The average time for resolving Building Code Commission cases was 13 working days from the date of municipal response to the application to the date of the hearing (performance target was 16 days).

The ministry moved toward a one-window approach by including regulation of on-site septic system into the building code, thus reducing red tape. In most cases, municipalities are assuming responsibility for the approval and inspection of on-site septic systems.

1998-99 Commitments

The government is committed to:

Local Government

- Reducing the number of municipal politicians to 3,310 and to completing up to 88 locally initiated restructurings by March 31, 1999.
- Facilitating municipal restructuring and therefore enabling permanent expenditure savings for municipalities of \$200 million (excluding the City of Toronto).
- Working with municipalities so that they can begin using new financial reporting standards.
- Continuing to work with municipalities to develop performance measures for municipal services.

Land Use Planning

- Making, on average, ministry decisions under the amended Planning Act within the time frames set out in the act; that is 90 days for Official Plans, Official Plan Amendments and Plans of Subdivision and 60 days for Consents.

-
- Achieving 60 per cent of the remaining exemption and delegation targets:
 - a - Exempt from Ministerial Approval, Official Plans of 17 municipalities and 19 planning boards;
 - b - Delegate lower-tier Official Plan and Official Plan Amendment approval authority to one municipality;
 - c - Delegate subdivision approval authority to 33 municipalities, planning boards and municipal planning authorities.
 - Providing guidelines and training to municipalities in speeding up the land use planning process.

Social Housing

- Reducing the average subsidy cost per unit per month (excluding capital improvements and extraordinary items) for OHC public housing to \$223 in 1998.
- Reducing the average monthly regular subsidy cost per unit for post-1985 non-profit projects to \$665 in 1998-99 (including replacement reserves).

Private Rental Housing Regulation

- Achieving a 15 per cent increase in the number of new private rental housing starts in areas with vacancy rates less than three per cent. This would mean an increase from 215 units per year during 1994-96 to 247 units in 1998-99.
- Achieving a 10 per cent increase in investments in capital repairs in applications under the new act.
- Establishing a baseline for money spent on residential renovation per rental unit in Ontario as compared with other provinces, and working toward being in the top 50 per cent of provinces.
- Reducing the cost of administering tenant protection legislation (*Rent Control Act* and *Landlord and Tenant Act* prior to *Tenant Protection Act*) by 3.4 per cent (from \$23.5 million to \$22.7 million), recognizing that 1998-99 is a transition year.

Building Regulation

- Ensuring a cost-effective building code which is focused on health, safety and accessibility and which improves the climate for new development.
- Preparing a report on the cost impact of amendments contained in the 1997 Ontario Building Code on various classes of buildings.
- Continuing informal reviews and reporting back on results by November 1998, showing that builders, developers and local building officials believe that the building code has been streamlined.
- Resolving Building Code Commission cases in an average of 16 working days or less from the receipt of the municipal response to the application to the date of the hearing.

Core Businesses

The core businesses of the ministry are:

To provide the governance and financial framework for local government so that there is:

- less costly and more efficient local government;
- greater accountability for services delivered at the municipal level.

To develop and administer the legislative and policy framework for land use planning and define and represent provincial interests so that there is:

- a simplified and streamlined land use planning system;
- greater provincial and municipal accountability for effectiveness of the land use planning system.

To develop and manage the framework to fund and administer social housing so that there is:

- cost-effective administration of existing social housing during the transition to municipal administration;
- a reformed and simplified social housing program to facilitate municipal administration;
- devolution of responsibility for funding and administering social housing to the municipal level;
- establishment of a framework of provincial and federal standards and processes for municipal delivery.

To develop and administer a regulatory framework for private rental housing so that there is:

- tenant protection from unfair rent increases;
- an improved climate for investment in new private rental housing;
- improved maintenance of private rental housing;
- a simplified, faster, accessible and less-expensive system for resolving disputes between landlords and tenants.

To provide the regulatory framework for buildings so that there is:

- a focus on health, safety and accessibility in a streamlined and cost-effective building code which improves the climate for new development;
- an improved uniform code interpretation by code users;
- a streamlined and accessible system for resolving disputes and introducing new technologies into the building industry.

KEY STRATEGIES

In 1998-99, the ministry will be completing high-level policy work and will be moving into the areas of operational policy and implementation in all core businesses. The focus over the next three years will be on: continuing the implementation of new policy and program initiatives; measuring performance; and improving customer service.

Implementation of major new policy and program initiatives is already under way in the core businesses for Land Use Planning, Regulation of Private Rental Housing and Building Regulation. Once work on policy initiatives in Local Government and Social Housing have been completed in 1998-99, these core businesses will also move more fully into the implementation phase.

The structure and organization of the ministry will be changed to best deliver the new programs and policies. It is expected that these changes will continue to occur during the 1998-99 fiscal year and that the changes will be completed in all core businesses by 1999-2000.

Local Government

Major policy work will be completed in this core business area in 1998-99 as the ministry works with other ministries to build on the policy work of the last two years to complete the realignment of services between the province and the municipalities. This is the greatest change in the provincial-municipal relationship in the last hundred years. At the end of the process, both levels of government will be simpler, smaller, less costly and more accountable. The ministry has two roles in these changes. First, ministry staff coordinate and manage the implementation process for local services realignment i.e. establishing the role and responsibilities of the various jurisdictions, which will continue through 1998-99 and 1999-2000. This will build on the legislative initiatives already under way or completed, the provincial-municipal financial realignment and support to completed municipal restructuring initiatives. Second, the ministry has a number of initiatives which are part of local services realignment, and will be seeking approval for these in 1998-99.

If and when these necessary approvals have been given, this core business would move fully into the implementation stage, with a focus on: implementation of the proposed new Municipal Act and new financial requirements for municipalities; municipal training and education; support to municipalities in the development of local agreements on local services realignment cost-sharing and restructuring proposals; and support to recently restructured municipalities, including the new City of Toronto. There will be close ties with the Provincial-Municipal Education and Training Secretariat which coordinates provincial-related education and training initiatives for municipalities on local services realignment.

The ministry will continue to assist municipalities in locally-initiated restructuring proposals and work will continue in 1998-99 to assist municipalities in developing performance measures for municipal services under the new service arrangements.

A facilitator has been appointed to consult on the draft legislation for a proposed Greater Toronto Services Board. The draft legislation, if passed into law, would promote better coordination and integration of inter-regional services.

Land Use Planning

The new Planning Act, which came into effect May 1996, redefined the provincial and municipal roles in the land use planning system.

In 1998-99, the ministry will continue to be in transition as the new roles are implemented. It will be moving away from applications made under previous versions of the Planning Act to applications being processed under the new act. The focus will be on re-engineering the planning function in the ministry to reflect the changed provincial role. This includes exemption of municipalities from approvals, devolution of approval authorities to municipalities, the implementation of municipal plan review (i.e. upper-tier municipalities reviewing lower-tier plans to ensure they “have regard to” provincial land use policies), one-window delivery of provincial planning services and education and training of municipal staff to take on the new roles which have been devolved to them.

The ministry will have a continuing legal and policy role developing potential amendments and managing and interpreting the Provincial Policy Statement which maintains tough environmental rules. This core business will move into the mature delivery phase in 1999-2000.

Social Housing

Major policy and program shifts will take place in this core business area over the next two years. As part of the local services realignment, responsibility for funding social housing was transferred to municipalities January 1, 1998. Consultations on program reform began in 1997 and will be completed in 1998. Program reform and full devolution of administrative responsibility are contingent on a new agreement with the federal government and may require legislation. The provincial role in the program will be significantly reduced, from funding and administration to that of monitoring provincial and federal program standards, once the contemplated policy initiatives are implemented.

Private Rental Housing Regulation

This core business will move fully into the implementation stage in 1998-99. When the new Tenant Protection Act is implemented, most of the functions associated with administration of the act will be assumed by a new agency, the Ontario Rental Housing Tribunal. Customer service will be the underlying theme of the activities of the new tribunal during 1998-99, and foremost among its priorities will be processing applications submitted from landlords and tenants. The tribunal will educate stakeholders on how the new system works. A high priority will be placed on processing the residual caseload from the old acts.

Building Regulation

There will be both policy and program changes in this core business over the next three years, with no major fiscal impacts. The focus in 1998 will be on the implementation of the major package of Ontario Building Code amendments which came into effect in April, 1998 and which focused the code on core principles of health, safety and accessibility in a manner which improves the climate for new development and employment in the construction industry. This will include a major training program with stakeholders, especially related to the transfer of responsibility for the regulation of septic systems to the building code.

The ministry will continue to work with the Red Tape Commission to implement its recommendation that the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and five other ministries develop and report on options for delivering a one-stop service for all necessary approvals and permits related to the construction and maintenance of buildings (one-window permit system). This would involve examining the feasibility of having one government ministry or agency responsible for all legislation related to buildings, and one-window delivery of permits at the local level.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

CORE BUSINESS: Local Government			
Goals/ Outcomes	Measures	Targets/Standards	98-99 Commitments
Less costly and more efficient local governments	Number of municipal politicians and locally-initiated restructurings	<p>Reduce number of municipal politicians to 3,310 as of March 31, 1999</p> <p>Up to 88 locally-initiated restructurings completed by March 31, 1999</p>	<p>Reduce number of municipal politicians to 3,310 as of March 31, 1999</p> <p>Up to 88 locally-initiated restructurings completed by March 31, 1999 (since Dec 31, 1996)</p>
	Savings in municipal expenditures achieved through restructurings	\$200 million in permanent savings in municipal expenditures achieved in municipal fiscal 1998 through restructurings (excluding the City of Toronto)	\$200 million in permanent savings in municipal expenditures achieved in municipal fiscal 1998 through restructurings (excluding the City of Toronto)
Greater accountability for services delivered at the municipal level	Municipal financial reporting to taxpayers	100% of municipalities using new financial reporting standards for reporting to taxpayers for 1999 municipal fiscal year	Of the 12 sections of the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Board standards (PSAAB) which apply to municipalities, three to be implemented for use by all municipalities in the preparation of their 1998 financial statements
	Municipal performance measure reporting to taxpayers	100% of municipalities reporting to taxpayers on achievements through a system of performance measures for the 1999 municipal fiscal year	<p>Continue development of effectiveness measures</p> <p>Design test run by July 1998</p> <p>Test run completed with the participating volunteer municipalities by December 1998</p> <p>Develop training and roll-out plan for completion by March 1999</p>

CORE BUSINESS: Land Use Planning			
Goals/ Outcomes	Measures	Targets/Standards	98-99 Commitments
Simplified and streamlined land use planning system	Ministry decisions meet time frames on average under the amended Planning Act	Average time for ministry decisions made relative to the time frames legislated in the amended Planning Act, which are: Official Plans 90 days Official Plan Amendments 90 days Plans of Subdivision 90 days Consents 60 days	Average time for ministry decisions made relative to the time frames legislated in the amended Planning Act, which are: Official Plans 90 days Official Plan Amendments 90 days Plans of Subdivision 90 days Consents 60 days
	Implement-ation of announced Exemption/ Delegation Strategy of Minister's Statutory Approvals under the amended Planning Act	Achieve the following exemption and delegation targets: a - Exempt from Ministerial approval Official Plan Amendments of 48 municipalities and 19 planning boards; b - Delegate lower-tier Official Plan and Official Plan Amendment approval authority to one municipality; c - Delegate subdivision approval authority to 37 municipalities, planning boards and municipal planning authorities; and d - Delegate consents to approximately 75 northern municipalities	Achieve 60% of the remaining delegation targets by December 31, 1998: a - Exempt from Ministerial approval Official Plan Amendments of 17 municipalities and 19 planning boards (31 already completed 1997-98) b - Delegate lower-tier Official Plan and Official Plan Amendment approval authority to one municipality c - Delegate subdivision approval authority to 33 municipalities, planning boards and municipal planning authorities (four already completed 1997-98) d -Delegations to northern municipalities, planning boards and non-planning counties would require legislative change
	Municipal satisfaction with ministry's guidance to municipalities in speeding up the land use planning process	90% of municipal participants satisfied with ministry training sessions on newly-delegated planning approval authority and Municipal Plan Review	90% of municipal participants satisfied with ministry training sessions on newly delegated planning approval authority and Municipal Plan Review

CORE BUSINESS: Social Housing			
Goals/ Outcomes	Measures	Targets/Standards	98-99 Commitments
Cost-effective administration of existing social housing during the transition to municipal administration	The per unit cost of social housing	Reduce the average subsidy cost per unit per month (excluding capital improvements and extraordinary items) for OHC provincially owned public housing from \$260 in 1995 to \$223 in 1998	Reduce the average subsidy cost per unit per month (excluding capital improvements and extraordinary items) for OHC provincially-owned public housing to \$223 in 1998
		Reduce the average regular subsidy cost per unit per month for post-1985 non-profit projects from \$785 in 1995-96 (excluding replacement reserves) to \$665 in 1998-99 (including replacement reserves)	Reduce the average regular subsidy cost per unit per month for post-1985 non-profit projects to \$665 in 1998-99 (including replacement reserves)
CORE BUSINESS: Private Rental Housing Regulation			
Goals/ Outcomes	Measures	Targets/Standards	98-99 Commitments
Tenants protected from unfair rent increases	Average number of applications per month regarding illegal rent increases under the new <i>Tenant Protection Act</i>	As 1998-99 is a transition year with the new act coming into effect, the target will be established this year for 1999-2000.	As 1998-99 is a transition year with the new act coming into effect, the target will be established this year for 1999-2000.
Improved climate for investment in new private rental housing	Number of new private rental housing units started in areas with low vacancy rates	Increase by 30% the number of new private rental housing starts in areas with vacancy rates less than 3%, from 215 units per year during 1994-96 to an average of 280 units per year during 1997-2001	15% increase in the number of new private rental housing starts in areas with vacancy rates less than 3%, from 215 units per year during 1994-96 to 247 units in 1998-99

CORE BUSINESS: Private Rental Housing Regulation			
Goals/ Outcomes	Measures	Targets/Standards	98-99 Commitments
Improved maintenance of private rental housing	Investment in capital repairs in applications under the new <i>Tenant Protection Act</i> in comparison with the <i>Rent Control Act</i>	Estimated standard for 1998-99 will be a 10% increase in total money for capital repairs in applications under the new <i>Tenant Protection Act</i> to \$2.75 million, as compared with the approximately \$2.5 million in above guideline increase applications in 1997/98 under the <i>Rent Control Act</i> Note— standard will be adjusted in 1998-99 as operations under the <i>Tenant Protection Act</i> commence; and annually according to market and economic conditions	Capital expenditures claimed in 1997/98 above guideline increase applications under the <i>Rent Control Act</i> were approximately \$2.5 million. It is estimated that capital expenditures will increase by 10% to \$2.75 million
	Money spent on residential renovation per rental unit in Ontario as compared with other provinces in Canada	Ontario in the top 50% of provinces in Canada after the new <i>Tenant Protection Act</i> is implemented	Establish baseline
A simplified, faster, accessible and less expensive system for resolving disputes between landlords and tenants	Cost of administering tenant protection legislation	Reduce the cost of administering tenant protection legislation by more than 25% from \$23.5 million in 1995-96 to \$17.0 million in 2000-01	Reduce the cost of administering tenant protection legislation to \$22.7 million in 1998-99

CORE BUSINESS: Building Regulation

Goals/ Outcomes	Measures	Targets/Standards	98-99 Commitments
A focus on health, safety and accessibility in a streamlined and cost-effective building code which improves the climate for new development	Remove unnecessary regulations that do not relate to health, safety and accessibility	Incremental reduction in cost imposed by Ontario Building Code	Prepare a report on incremental reduction of cost impact of the 1997 Ontario Building Code on various classes of buildings
	Reaction of building/development industry and local building officials to streamlining the building code	Builders, developers and local building officials believe that the Ontario Building Code is streamlined	Continue informal review and report back on results by November 1998 for 1999-2000 business planning process showing that builders, developers and local building officials believe that the building code has been streamlined
A streamlined and accessible system for resolving disputes and introducing new technologies into the building industry	Average length of time to resolve Building Code Commission cases	Average length of time to resolve Building Code Commission cases is 16 working days or less from date of municipal response to application to date of hearing	Average length of time to resolve Building Code Commission cases is 16 working days or less from date of municipal response to application to date of hearing

1997-98 MINISTRY SPENDING BY CORE BUSINESS - INTERIM ACTUALS*

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

Operating	\$2,453 Million
Capital	\$159 Million
	1,250 Staff

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Operating**	\$884 Million
Capital	\$159 Million
	170 Staff

LAND USE PLANNING

Operating	\$16 Million
	185 Staff

SOCIAL HOUSING

Operating	\$1,497 Million
Capital***	\$0 Million
	305 Staff

PRIVATE RENTAL HOUSING REGULATION

Operating	\$18 Million
	275 Staff

BUILDING REGULATION

Operating	\$4 Million
	35 Staff

MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION

Operating	\$34 Million
	280 Staff

Note: Staff numbers are shown as full-time equivalents

* Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Board (PSAAB) based.

**The figure of \$884 million is \$191 million above the figure in the 1997-97 business plan. The 1997-98 plan did not include such costs as transition funding assistance to the new City of Toronto, funding for municipal restructuring and financial assistance for the Eastern Ontario ice storm victims.

*** Capital expenditures of \$72.6 M have been reclassified to operating expenditures on a PSAAB basis.

1998-99 MINISTRY APPROVED ALLOCATIONS BY CORE BUSINESS - PLAN*

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

Operating	\$1,728 Million
Capital	\$91 Million
	1,380 Staff

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Operating	\$163 Million
Capital	\$91 Million
	230 Staff

LAND USE PLANNING

Operating	\$14 Million
	180 Staff

SOCIAL HOUSING

Operating	\$1,491 Million
Capital**	\$0 Million
	345 Staff

PRIVATE RENTAL HOUSING REGULATION

Operating	\$19 Million
	290 Staff

BUILDING REGULATION

Operating	\$5 Million
	45 Staff

MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION

Operating	\$36 Million
	290 Staff

Note: Staff numbers are shown as full-time equivalents. The larger number of staff in 1998-99 over 1997-98 is because of two factors. There was a delay in filling approximately 70 funded positions in 1997-98. These will be filled in 1998-99. There are approximately 60 transitionally funded positions in 1998-99 related to short term activities such as the Eastern Ontario Ice Storm Relief program and the transitional activities dealing with the transfer of social housing to municipalities. These positions will disappear once the initiatives have been completed.

* Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Board (PSAAB) based

**Planned capital expenditures of \$48.2 M have been reclassified to operating expenditures on a PSAAB basis.

WHO TO CALL

Questions or comments about the ministry's business plan are welcomed.

Visit our website at www.mmah.gov.on.ca or call our general inquiry line at 416-585-7041.
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